

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

HENRY B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND JOSEPH EISELY, PROPRIETORS.

H. B. MASSER, Editor.

[OFFICE IN MARKET STREET, NEAR DEER.]

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Selected for the American.

Why don't he come?

Why don't he come? I've looked so long,
And do not see him yet;
I fear he's gone another course,
And will poor me forget.

But no! he'll not forget, I'm sure,
He promised me he'd come,
And said he would be here to night,
If I would "be at home."

And I have stood at home, although,
Invited out to tea;
I've staid, because of all my friends,
I rather him would see.

But oh! I do not see him yet,
'Tis time for him to come,
And Pa and Ma are gone away,
And I'm alone at home.

Oh! what a pretty chance he'd have,
While I'm alone "at home,"
He then can tell how much he loves—
Oh dear! "Why don't he come!"

But now he comes; his face I see,
And he will soon be here;
And Pa and Ma are gone away,
And all the house is clear.

Yes, here he comes; his steps I hear—
I'll haste to let him in;
A better chance he'll never have,
His "love tale" to begin.

And I'll say yes, towards the last,
But first I'll answer not;
For many a girl in being fast,
Has lost her only love.

And if my part I rightly play,
We soon will married be;
And all my friends "Well done" will say,
And so says L. H. P.

A WORD TO THE SLUGGISH.—BY GOETHE.
To-morrow, and the next more distant;
The indulgence brings its own delays,
And days are lost lamenting over days.
Are you in earnest seize this very minute—
What you can do, or think you can, begin it;
Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it.
Only engage, and the mind grows heated—
Begin it, and the work will be completed.

The following extracts from an address delivered by Nicholas Biddle, Esq., at the Philadelphia Agricultural Exhibition, contains many useful hints and such valuable information. Mr. Biddle, we believe, has his resignation of the office of President of the U. S. Bank, has devoted much of his time to agricultural pursuits. As a man of talents, he can do a great deal in exerting a considerable influence in his own country. His services to the country as a man of letters, and his reputation as a man of letters, will be a great benefit to the country. His services to the country as a man of letters, and his reputation as a man of letters, will be a great benefit to the country.

AN ADDRESS, BY NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq., AT THE PHILADELPHIA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

There are, perhaps, few portions of the earth more favored by Nature than Pennsylvania. Her soil is excellent and various—while even the parts least adapted to themselves for agriculture, furnish the best encouragement to it; or the hills which reject the plough are filled with coal and iron, which collect large masses of the people to be fed by the farmers. Her climate is a happy medium between the long winters of northern regions, which close the earth for so many months against farm labor, and consume so much of its produce in carrying the farm stock over long months of idleness, and, on the other side, the unvarying heat of southern latitudes, often unhealthy and unproductive, where both man and cattle degenerate. In this climate almost every production may be naturalized, so that, in point of soil and seasons, and variety of productiveness, Pennsylvania is distinguished.

These natural advantages she has also the means of improving by artificial means; for the limestone, so great an element in farming, is found everywhere, in great abundance. Plaster of Paris is obtained easily and at low prices, from her neighbor, New York; her large cities furnish vast supplies of animal manure, while, on the other side of the Delaware, lies a great belt of green sand, erroneously called nari, an original deposit of the ocean, where, among bones of extinguished ages of animals, and relics of a submerged world, there is brought up this sand, highly useful even in its natural state, and if mixed with lime, as it should be, of great efficacy.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JEFFERSON.

By Masser & Eiseley.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, November 28, 1840.

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The implements of husbandry come next in order, and these we have of the very best kind, much better than similar implements in Europe; lighter more easily handled, and there are one or two in common use with us, such for instance, as the horse rake, and that giant instrument, the cradle, which are unknown or unused abroad; in truth, our people have had so much to do with comparatively small means that their ingenuity has been tasked to invent the most efficient instruments, and to make the most active use of them. Thus there are two words in almost all languages, and well defined in most dictionaries, but of which Europeans have scarcely any idea, and these are the axe and the plough. To cut down a tree, the great business of American settlers, is a strange event to a European farmer. And then it may make us smile to see, as we may on the continent of Europe, at the present time, a whole drove of horses—I have myself actually seen eight in a single plough—and sometimes the whole quadruped force of the farm, three or four cows, and perhaps a bull or two, with the aid of several horses, toiling slowly through the great work of turning up the sod—may, even in some parts of England, at this moment, may be seen six large horses, with two full grown men returning from the field after having ploughed during the day, three quarters of an acre, where one of our ploughmen, with a pair of horses, would have got through an acre or an acre and a half.

From the implements let us turn to our stock of animals. And first of our Horses: Beginning with the highest blooded stock, I think it probable that the United States possess quite as good a race as there is in Europe. The prevailing opinion is, that the Arabian horse is the original of that animal. I doubt the historical fact; but if it be so, he is the parent stock of the horse, just as the father of all apples is the crab, which has been sweetened by cultivation into the bell-flower. Undoubtedly the Arabian has improved the English horse—has given him finer sinews, more compact bones, and greater intelligence, till the cross has become avowedly the first of his kind. The truth is, that a race is but a quick succession of long jumps, and the little light Arab is out-jumped by the gigantic stride of the stronger, larger, longer legged English horse, who has beaten him on his own sands in the east, and would distance him on any course in Europe. Indeed, the very first Arabian imported into England two centuries ago, called the Markham Arabian, was constantly beaten, and my impression is, that no Arabian horse ever did win a race in that country. The belief of our breeders is, that whatever good there may be in the Arabian is exceedingly slow in showing itself; that he has already given to the English horse all he can give, and that it is on the whole safer to adhere to the highest bred English stock, rather than risk its degeneracy by any inferior mixture. Our blood horses, therefore, come directly from England, and it is rather odd that the King's stables, while there was a King and he had stables, furnished the highest priced horses for republican America. Of the comparative estimation of the English and Arabian horse, we have lately seen a striking example. The Imperial Museum sent to the President of the United States two Arabian horses, which, from the character of the giver, we are bound to presume, were of the highest class. These horses were sold at public auction, and no one could be found to give more for them than six hundred and fifty dollars for one, and six hundred and seventy five for the other. Now, in the same neighborhood where these were sold, are very spirited breeders, who would not buy these Arabians at even so low a rate, but who had actually bought from the stables of the King of England, at the price of twenty five thousand dollars, a favorite horse, Priam, one of whose colts is in the exhibition here; even as between the English breed and our own, the impression on this side of the water is, that for some time past the tendency of English breeding is rather to encourage speed than bottom; that their horses are becoming leggy, and that the descendants of the English stock, in this country, have more endurance, more bottom for long heats than their ancestors. The question, whenever it is tested, will be decided perhaps by a few seconds. This style of horse, although the use to which he is gener-

ally applied is out of the way of the farmer, is yet very interesting to us, for his good qualities all come down through the inferior races; and the Godolphin Arabian, to which the English horse owes much of his superiority, was actually a cart horse in Paris.

Our ordinary race of farm horses is extremely good. The warmth and variability of the climate have settled down the stiff and heavy frame of the European horse, and given us a race of quick, alert animals, admirably fitted to second the activity of the farmer himself.

So with respect to CATTLE, we have almost every variety, and the best of all the varieties. The emigrants often bring their best and favorite animals; the passenger vessels bring cows to give milk during their voyages, and be then profitably sold here, and these are generally of the highest kind; commerce imports from every quarter, the animals which will pay best, and are therefore the best at home; and spirited breeders have gone into the English markets and brought over some of the highest priced animals. The result is, that we have a great accumulation of stock of every description. There are the Alderneys, with their rich milk, itself a cream. The Ayrshires, copious givers of milk strongly inclined to butter, with forms fitted for the butcher. The Devons, an ancient race, brought by the first settlers of New England, and indicating their descent by their resemblance to the improved Devons, with which our stock has been of late years abundantly recruited. Fitted, by their milkiness, for the dairy; by their quickness, for the plough, they claim to be second to no other race; and if second to any, only to the short horned Durham, which is so familiar to us all as to require no description, which undoubtedly now unites the greatest mass of suifrage in its favor, of easy fattening, of early maturity, and of excellent food, more than any other race of horned cattle.

Of SHEEP too, we have all the varieties. The Leicester, with their early fitness for the knife, and their large carcasses and large wool; the Merino, for its smaller yield of rich wool; the Southdown, excellent for both wool and carcass; and, finally, we have a less known breed coming into reputation; it is the Tunisian or broad tailed sheep, originally sought mainly for the carcass, but, having proved itself very hardy, well acclimated, when crossed by other breeds, so as to acquire a finer wool, it may become a standard stock among us. Nor are we less favored in Swine.—We have all the breeds; among others peculiarly our own, is what is called the Chester county breed and the Berkshire breed, just coming into great and deserved estimation among us. And even the common breeds that run about, without knowing their extraction, are often admirable. I remember well that the Pennsylvania Quaker farmer, Jacob Brown, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army during the last war, told me how much he was struck by the beauty of the hogs which he saw running about Philadelphia and I have since often had occasion to admire them.

Of all these various animals we have specimens now before us which we may all examine, and, if we desire it, obtain them at reasonable rates, and no one can doubt the real economy to a farmer of possessing these improved breeds. An inferior animal takes as much trouble and as much food as a good one, and then the care and the expense are often thrown away upon cattle that will give neither milk nor beef. How many stunted milk cows do we see who may be said to go dry all the year round—how many steers who, after emptying a whole corn crib, at last, in the spring, look like the crib itself, all ribs without, and all hollow inside. But crossing and training have created animals who turn at once into milk or beef every thing we put into them—who give plenty of milk if you want milk, plenty of fat if you desire beef, and who, coming earlier into the dairy or the market, save a whole year's expense of feeding. I hope, therefore, that we may profit by the present opportunity of improving our stock, and encouraging the spirited breeders who place the means of doing it in our power.

Nor are the productions of Pennsylvania less numerous than its animals. The great staples are wheat, rye, bar-

ley, oats, buckwheat, and, above all, Indian corn—a plant not estimated in Europe, but one of the most valuable presents which the new world has made to the old—worth almost all others in the extent of its yield and the variety of its use—with a stalk ten or fifteen feet high, every inch of which is useful in the barn yard, and a grain which to men supplies a variety of healthful and delicious dishes, and to cattle is the quickest fattener, while it gives the last exquisite flavor to their flesh.

Having thus spoken of the advantages which we Pennsylvania farmers enjoy, I proceed to the less agreeable, but more profitable inquiry, why our farms are not so productive as they ought to be? And I make the comparison between Pennsylvania and England because I think England, on the whole, the best farming country in Europe; and our friends in that country must understand that, while we amuse ourselves occasionally with some of their peculiarities, we pay them the highest compliment we can, by proposing them as the highest models of our farming. Now, why is it that, with all the natural advantages in our favor, the English farmers beat us? I will tell you what I think of it.

The land which can be rented in America for two or three dollars could not be rented in England under ten or twelve dollars an acre—so that already the land itself costs three or four times as much. When you have got possession of the land, the tax gatherer and the tithe man soon make their appearance, and take from the farmer fifty-three per cent. on his rent. Here there are no tithes, and the tax out of the immediate vicinity of the city improvements, would scarcely be one-tenth of the English tax.

So that while on an English farm of two hundred acres the rents and charges would be about \$3000 the same rent and charges would here

be	700
Making at once a difference of	\$2300
Next all manures are cheaper in Pennsylvania—cheaper in themselves, and rendered more cheap, by the facilities of transport.	
Laboring horses are about one-fourth cheaper in Pennsylvania; and, moreover, the work which two horses do in England is generally done here by one. Cows, too, are much cheaper here.	

Sulphur Mines of Naples.

Near Pozzuoli, in Italy, is that great and famous mine of sulphur, called Solfatara. It consists of an oval plane, about two hundred yards in diameter, surrounded by steep rocks, perpetually decomposing, and falling down in ruins. The plain is elevated about two hundred and fifty yards above the level of the sea, and is regarded as the crater of an ancient volcano. The plain is sensibly hotter than the atmosphere in the warmest days of summer and burns the feet through the shoes.—From the cavities in this part vapors exhale, which are nothing else than sulphur subliming through the crevices. The sulphur adheres to the sides of the rocks, where it forms enormous masses, which sometimes fall down by their own weight. In calm weather the vapors rise twenty five or thirty feet from the earth.

In the middle of the plain there is a kind of a basin, three feet lower than the rest of the surface, which sounds hollow when a person walks over it, as if there was a great cavern beneath. Further on, is a small lake called Agano. Beyond this lake are the excavations from whence the earth is dug, which furnishes the sulphur—it is light and tender.—The workmen always dig into the plain for the earth, and neglect the sulphur, which is formed on the surface in considerable quantities, and of a bright yellow color. They say the latter has lost its nature, and does not make sulphur of as good a quality as that which is procured from the soft stone under the surface.

Solfatara was styled by the ancients the "Court of Vulcan," to the south of Naples. The Solfatara has not emitted flames within the memory of man, so that it is a kind of half extinct volcano, but wet weather increases the quantity of its smoke. Its form is circular, with vines and fruit trees on the outer declivity. Pipes placed over vent holes and serving returns, collect the condensed sulphur. Pure virgin sulphur is found in all the hot crevices of the inside and outside of the Solfatara.

Ever since the days of Piny the Solfatara has supplied a considerable part of the sulphur of commerce in Europe. According to M. Bricelack, the sulphur is formed by the decomposition of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is plentifully disengaged in this place.

In token of the great value of these mines, it need only be stated, that the amount of the past year's tax, alleged to have been received by his Majesty's Majesty from the sulphur company, was no less than 1,200,000 ducats, about £175,000.

Improved Railroad Cars.

An invention to prevent cars from running off the track, was exhibited at the late Fair of the American Institute, by the inventors, Messrs. Dobos and Bulluck, which is thus described in the Tattler:

Each car is constructed with six wheels, so arranged that each pair of wheels, independent of the others, conforms itself exactly to that portion of the rails upon which it stands. In the model a turn is moved back and forth upon rails describing a letter S; and a model on a larger scale is now building, on which a train will describe the I and out of a figure 8. It was remarked by an eminent professor in this city, not long since, that any speed might be maintained on curvilinear tracks, with a sufficient number of wheels, and such is the principle adopted and carried out in this invention. The immense importance of this improvement upon wheels, where the inequality of the ground requires curves, will at once be perceived; and in many parts of the country where the expense of excavations through hills precludes the erection of railroads, they can now be built. On straight roads even, the improvement is worthy of adoption as lessening the friction.

As railroads must, on the principal routes monopolize the travel of this country, every one who introduces an improvement like this, is worthy of being classed as a public benefactor; and the utility and benefit of this invention, must secure its adoption throughout the United States.

Unlawful Marriage.

The town has been full of rumors for a day or two past, respecting the solemnization of a marriage between parties disabled by the laws of God and man from entering into the estate. We procure our information from the best sources, and consequently it can be relied upon as correct.

On Monday morning last, about eleven o'clock, four persons, two males and two females, called at the office of Alderman Campbell, northwest corner of Eighth and Fifthwater street, and desired that two of them should be married. Those who stepped forward for the purpose, were Mr. James Egan, said to be aged eighty-four years, and Miss Emma Haines, said to be aged about twenty. Alderman Campbell made all the legal inquiries particularly, and the more so, because of the disparity in the ages of the parties. Besides the two were present a gentleman whom Alderman Campbell knew to be the next door neighbor of Mr. Egan, and a lady who represented herself as the sister of the bride.

To all his interrogatories, they with one accord replied that there was no just impediment. Thus assured, the Alderman could not but proceed, and the ceremony was performed, and the parties left the office. About eight o'clock, a person called on Alderman Campbell, and informed him that he had married a grandfather to his granddaughter; and, on inquiry, this proved to be the fact. He felt perfectly free from blame, because he had done all that the law required at his hands, and placed every dependence upon the respectability of those concerned. The marriage, we are assured, has never been consummated. The mother of the bride, and herself, live in the house of Mr. Egan. On Tuesday, Mr. E. called on the Alderman, and wished him to cancel the certificate, which was out of his power, but he inquired of why he had not informed him of the disability. Mr. Egan replied that he was not aware at the time, of what he now knew, that both the law of the land and of the church to which he was attached, forbade a contract of marriage between all so allied. It is null and void to all intents and purposes.

The above are the facts of the case as they really are, though there are many things stated by the tongue of rumor which have no foundation.

Public Ledger.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—A late number of the Galveston Daily Courier says, that a gentleman of well known geological attainments, has examined the tract of land reported to contain valuable veins of coal, and they turn out to be nothing but black lignite.

A SAFE ROAD.—The Eastern Rail Road has been in operation a little more than two years between Salem and Boston, and during that time a million of passengers has been conveyed over it, and no accident of any note has occurred, and not one of the number of travellers has ever been injured. So say the Boston papers.

AN AERIAL VOYAGE IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Green with six passengers, ascended from Norwich in the Nassau balloon; and after reaching, an altitude of 8,000 feet, made a descent at Motton. The grappling iron caught a tree, but the aeronauts suffered not the slightest concussion.

Men are often capable of greater things than they perform. They are sent into the world with bills of credit, and seldom draw to their full extent.

AN OLD MAID.—According to the book of Jasher recently published, Neomah, the daughter of Enoch was five hundred and eighty years old when she was married to Noah.

GOOD NATURED SOUL.—Anticipating the defeat of Gen. Morton of Massachusetts, to whom he was aid-de-camp, Col. Green of the Boston Post, significantly published the following brief, but pithy advertisement:—

"A Uniform for sale—Inquire at this office."

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion,	\$0 50
1 do 2 do	0 75
1 do 3 do	1 00
Every subsequent insertion,	0 25

Yearly Advertisements, (with the privilege of alteration) one column \$25; half column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$8; one square, \$5. Without the privilege of alteration a liberal discount will be made.

Advertisements left without directions as to the length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Sixteen lines make a square.

Smoking a Juror.

We have heard at sundry times of smoking hams, and have often heard of a smoker chimney, but, until the present moment, we did not imagine it possible the pyrologious process could be practically made use of, to alter the opinion of a juror. It seems that when the jury in a late important case tried in the Court of General Sessions, tried, they stood 11 to 1 for his acquittal. This one stood "solitary and alone" in his opinion, a refractory and crooked disciple. His companions, vexed at what they deemed his obstinacy, sought out some means of annoying him, and finally discovered that he smoked a cigar. Forthwith each armed himself with a bundle of Hyannas, and at it they went, puff, puff, puff, day and night, until the room resembled a den of darkness, and the juror might have been cut down into slices, dried, and put away for domestic consumption. In vain, No. 1 coughed, talked, swore, begged, intreated, and at length, went on his knees to his tormentors. They were inexorable. It was his pleasure to stand out, it was theirs to smoke. Human nature could not stand it. He gave in, and the supposed culprit was acquitted. Truly the old proverb well saith, "there are more ways of choking a dog than by giving him melted butter."—Sat. Eve. Post.

Feeding Swine.

The Eagle, a paper which is printed at Tippecanoe, Lafayette county, Indiana, says that three brothers, who are farmers, raised this season, on their farm in that county, 35,000 bushels of Corn. The N. Y. Tattler remarks, that as labor commands a high price in that quarter, the hogs are taught there to help the farmer, by consuming the corn in the field; and when well fattened, walk themselves off to Cincinnati, or some other slaughter yard, where their owner has nothing to do but pocket his cash for them, and go home. So goes the world. In one corner of it too many for want of consumers—in other places, consumers rot for want of food.

THE ADVANTAGE OF EARLY TRAINING.—The following dialogue is reported to have occurred at the Queen's county assizes, between a medical witness and a barrister:

Mr. Hayes, (the barrister.) If a person lying on wet straw, were deprived of all the comforts or necessities of life, would it not hasten death?

Dr. Edge.—That would greatly depend on whether they had been accustomed to them.

Mr. Hayes—Do you mean to tell us that if a person lived in a horsepond, it would not be injurious to him?

Dr. Edge.—I think not, if he had lived for 60 or 70 years in it.

Too Big to Work.—A man with a large family was complaining of the difficulty of maintaining all. "But you have sons big enough to earn something, and help you now," said a friend. "The difficulty is, they are too big to work," was the answer.

The following toast was given at the cattle show dinner in Concord: "Old Bachelors and Old Maids, a cold war, may they be toasted till they are melted together."

The most singular circumstance in the history of the ostrich is that the male bird sits on the eggs, says Darwin.—Post.

This is nothing so very singular. Female men do just about the same thing when they stay at home to rock the cradle in order that their wives may gad the streets.—Boston Times.

An elderly maiden, meeting a newly married man who had once been her servant, carrying home a cradle, exclaimed, "Ah, John, these are the fruits of marriage." No, ma'am," replied John, "this is only the first basket."

A PRESIDENT.—"Put, boys, know what is that they call a President?" "Indade, and don't I know it's a fellow they set up to blackguard and call names, and if he can stand being called a rascal, a fool, and a tyrant, why they just put him in President—hat's all."

A POWER.—"Pa?"
"Well, my dear, what is it?"
"Didn't you tell me this world was round?"
"Yes."

"Then I'd like to know how it can come to an end?"
"My child, how often must I tell you not to talk when you are eating?"

ANSWER TO A DUN.—A creditor in New York a few days since, received the following quaint medical letter from his debtor, who had been reminded that his note had arrived at maturity:—

"Dear Sir,—If payable means able to pay. (That it does, I, indeed, am unable to say.) I of course shall be able to meet your demand. Which is payable soon, as I understand. But for one is oft changeable, you know. And quite variable affairs here below; But still, if my means will I enable me. I With claims honorable and just, will comply; These claims my sensible must now have ended."

I remain,
My dear sir,
Sept. 4, 1840. Your unchangeable friend.

Blessed are they whom expect nothing, for they never shall be disappointed.